MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1781.

[...] MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[...] BLACK gown sometimes [...] covers a scoundrel, and a red [...] coat a coward, and the garb [...] of patriotism frequently con[...] ceals a traitor. Professions [...] to be trusted, fools only are mis[...] promises, wise men never credit [...] and no prudent man will suffer [...] to be twice deceived. For almost [...] years our public councils have been [...] by intrigue, cabal, party and [...] After the alliance with France [...] nounced to America, in the spring [...] many men changed their line of [...] On that memorable event, [...] had openly, and others secretly [...] our independence, and many [...] only acquiesced in the measures [...] commenced advocates in [...] and from moderate men, [...] they became violent whigs, [...] patriots, from an opinion [...] alliance would probably secure [...] pendence of which they before [...] These men relied on their [...] cunning, and the credulous, [...] temper of my countrymen, [...] fickle and inconstant opinion of [...] They *pretended* love of coun[...] resentment to Great-Britain, [...] oppression and cruelties, when [...] view was to obtain trust, office [...] under the new government. [...] people at large, who judge only [...] appearances, gave credit to their [...] and elected several of them to [...] our legislature. The proceed[...] the house of delegates shew that [...] the members have uniformly [...] against every measure proposed, [...] law passed, to raise men, or [...] since the war. Can such men [...]? The assembly, from a credulity [...] to all public bodies, appointed [...] the new patriots to high offices [...] The power and places ob[...] address and intrigue have been [...] by party and faction. Hence our [...] councils wanted firmness and de[...] and temporary expedients were [...] divisions created, and suspicions [...] and industriously circulated, [...] whigs, and friends to the re[...] A tory cannot love a whig, [...] whig will never trust a tory. [...] is governed by no principles, [...] bigoted catholics hold no faith [...] So tories do not esteem [...] bound by any ties of honour [...] from destroying the proper[...] blasting the character of a whig, [...] being good and virtuous, [...] they disregard all rules, mo[...] To remove whigs from [...] to destroy their influence in our [...] councils, was politic in the tories, [...] the whigs should join not only in [...] raised, but even the censure [...] of their faithful ser[...] without a hearing, is truly ama[...] only to be accounted for, from [...] and versatility of human na[...] The opinion of the people is al[...] by a few. The applause, love and [...] of the populace may be ob[...] without any merit, and lost with[...] cause. Ancient and modern hi[...] furnishes innumerable instances of [...] and ingratitude of the people to [...] friends and patriots. It is the [...] of a republic to be more ingrate[...] any other government. These [...] the practices of the tories, [...] of the whigs, and the ingrati[...] the state, have been manifested [...] instances, but more especially,

as to a gentleman formerly one of our delegates to congreſs.

The general aſſembly have, by the conſtitution, a right to appoint, and diſplace certain public officers; and the individual diſmiſſed, though injured in reputation or fortune, cannot with propriety, enquire of them the reaſon of their conduct; but the legiſlative, as well as the executive, are anſwerable to their conſtituents for a proper exerciſe of their powers, not only in the choice of officers, but alſo when they remove them from office. It is their duty to nominate men of integrity and abilities to fill the public ſtations of government, to diſplace those who miſbehave, or prove unworthy, and to beſtow rewards and honour on thoſe who ſerve the public with integrity and diligence. The one operates as a puniſhment to vice, the other promotes and encourages virtue and patriotiſm. The gentleman alluded to had many years ſerved his country in the moſt honourable ſtations, without receiving (or wiſhing to receive) any reward. He devoted his youth, gave up his profeſſion, and greatly injured his private fortune, for the public ſervice. He beſtowed his time and labour and ſacrificed his domeſtic felicity to his public ſtation. His uniform and ſteady oppoſition to the officers of the old government, and to the 40 per poll, claimed by the clergy, created him many great and powerful enemies. His unwearied aſſiduity to rouſe the people to reſiſt the deſigns of Great-Britain, at the time of the ſtamp act; and his exertions, ſince the preſent conteſt, and his diſlike to moderate men, and averſion to tories, added greatly to the number. There is not a tory or nonjuror in the ſtate but bears him a mortal hatred. In November 1778, this gentleman was left out of the delegation to congreſs; his duty to his family and the accumulating expence incident to that ſtation, ought to have induced him long before to have reſigned his ſeat. A few weeks before the election of delegates, reports were circulated that he was concerned with a gentleman in Baltimore in *engroſſing* large quantities of wheat and flour, which was repreſented as the cauſe of the then high price of thoſe articles; that our poor, and the army were diſtreſſed, and likely to ſuffer greatly from ſuch conduct; that he was one of a committee of congreſs, who was informed of the expected diſtreſs of the army, and appointed to deviſe means to remove it; that he betrayed the ſecrets of congreſs, and made uſe of the knowledge he acquired as a member of that body, to his own private emolument, to the great injury of his country*; that he was an advocate for the confederacy, from intereſt, and was bribed to ſuch conduct by ſome perſons of the ſtate of Virginia. Candour and juſtice require that when any miſconduct is alleged againſt any delegate, or other officer, that an enquiry into the truth ſhould precede judgment of condemnation. The day before the choice of delegates to congreſs, the gentleman, with his colleagues, was called before the houſe of delegates to give them an account of the ſtate of public affairs in Europe and America. I was preſent and heard him "declare that it was with pleaſure he took the opportunity to expreſs his hearty approbation of ſuch enquiry; that he wiſhed the houſe could be informed of the conduct of their delegates, that they might know their want of candour; that reports had been propagated to the injury of one of them, and that he was ready, and deſirous to give them every information in his power, and to anſwer any queſtion, any member ſhould propoſe." None were aſked. He propoſed to attend again, "that gentlemen might prepare their queſtions." Theſe were his words immediately afterwards reduced to writing, and the truth muſt be admitted. However, the arts and management of a few men prevailed, and without any enquiry, though aſked, an old and faithful ſervant was diſcarded, and in my opinion treated by the legiſlature with injuſtice and ingratitude. As the public opinion originates, and is directed by a few; in like manner, the actions of popular bodies are generally governed by ſome two or three, who are entruſted with the conduct of the public buſineſs; and the good and virtuous are often miſled, ſlide into the views of party, and unknowingly become the inſtruments to gratify the pride and paſſions of the hypocrite or knave, and often ſtab the character they ought to protect. The inſtructions reported at November ſeſſion 1778, by the committee of both houſes, to the delegates in congreſs, were intended to convey to the public, that the reports circulated of the delegate diſmiſſed were true. Neither the *draughtſman* of the inſtructions, or any other perſon (though frequently called on) have ever attempted to ſupport the truth of the facts charged againſt the gentleman. They were falſe and infamous, and the author was a calumniator and a villain. The malice of enemies may be forgiven, but it requires ſome time to forget the ungenerous perfidious conduct of falſe friends.

In July ſeſſion 1779, a bill originated in the ſenate, to prevent any perſon being elected a delegate to congreſs, unleſs he took an oath, that he would not directly or indirectly engage in any trade *foreign* or *domeſtic*, which was aſſented to by the houſe of delegates, without any debate, and for two years all merchants were diſqualified and rendered ineligible, and unworthy to a ſeat in congreſs. The pretence for the law was this. It was reported, and believed, that ſome of the members of congreſs were concerned in trade with Mr. Deane, late one of our miniſters to the court of Verſailles, who was accuſed of having embezzled the public money. It was urged, and with great propriety, that members of congreſs ought not to be in partnerſhip with miniſters, or commercial agents abroad, becauſe as they might be intereſted, they would prevent enquiry into the conduct of the public ſervants in Europe. It is well known, that after Mr. Deane returned to America, and became a private citizen, ſome members of congreſs engaged in ſome commercial ſchemes with him, but it has not been diſcovered that any delegate was ever concerned with him in trade, while in his public character. No gentleman in the delegation from this ſtate was ſuſpected. If other reaſons can be ſuggeſted for the making the law, the adviſers and ſupporters of it are called on to aſſign them to the public. It may be admitted, that the public intereſt, and the ſuſpicions entertained, and clamour raiſed, againſt members of congreſs being concerned in trade with Mr. Deane, would well juſtify a law to reſtrict delegates of congreſs from any commercial connection with public miniſters or agents; but to declare all merchants ineligible was an unneceſſary and wanton violation of their rights as citizens [...]

* *Theſe ſlanders were publiſhed in the Fiſh-Kill gazette by an anonymous writer, and the printer was called on but refuſed to deliver up the author.*

diſgraceful to them, and diſhonourable to any legiſlature. Virginia paſſed a law, of which ours is a copy; but no other ſtate, except this, was weak enough to follow the example. It is the right of every member of the community to be eligible to any office in the government, unleſs excluded by the original compact. Our conſtitution points out the qualifications to all offices, and to a ſeat in congreſs. To make other requiſites is a violation of it, and the law is void. Our legiſlature is the creature of our form of government, and as much limited in its power, as the executive. Neceſſity cannot be urged to juſtify, or excuſe the act, unleſs there be a neceſſity to ſupport the deſigns of a few artful wicked men. The law was impolitic, unjuſt, and ungenerous. If politic in this ſtate, all the other ſtates ought to purſue the ſame line of conduct; if wiſe in us, it would be proper for them: the conſequences are obvious, the ſtates would exclude themſelves from a choice of men, whoſe ſervices are wanting in congreſs, and who have been and may be very uſeful there. To cut off from the rights of ſociety, to affix a ſtigma on the whole body of merchants, was an unjuſt, ungenerous, and ungrateful conduct. The mercantile intereſt of this ſtate have done as much, and made as great ſacrifices of their intereſt, ſince the conteſt and war, as any body of men in the ſtate. It muſt deeply wound the feelings of an individual, and much more ſo of a body of men, to be declared by the legiſlature as unworthy of the public truſt and confidence. It would ſeem as if our aſſembly were afraid to truſt themſelves with the choice of delegates, and therefore bound themſelves by law not to chooſe any merchant. Sound policy, and the circumſtances of this ſtate, from the want of men of abilities attached to our government, would dictate, that the choice of perſons to hold offices ſhould be as extenſive as poſſible. Our delegation to congreſs, for the laſt two years, and the choice to other important offices plainly diſcovers the ſcarcity of men of abilities and capacity. The merchants are an honourable and uſeful body of men. The ſtrength and riches of a country depend on the wealth of individuals, and commerce is the moſt natural and likely means to acquire property. The merchant is not ſo deeply concerned in the encouragement of trade as the land-holder. The merchant is not fixed to a country, his effects are moveables, and if oppreſſed, he can change his reſidence. The land-holder's property is immoveable, and he ſeems as if annexed to his ſoil, and if commerce does not carry off the produce of his land, or bring people to conſume it, his land muſt fall in value, becauſe the value of it depends wholly on the price of its produce. There is an inſeparable affinity between land and trade, they have, and ever will fall and riſe together. The original motives for paſſing the law can only be conjectured; its continuance can be only founded on little, mean, and illiberal principles. The houſe of delegates have long ſince diſcovered their error in aſſenting to it, and have for ſeveral ſeſſions attempted its repeal. A majority of the ſenate refuſe their aſſent to reſcind an act, which, as long as it remains, records their ignorance, diſgrace, and infamy. The members of the ſenate who voted in the negative are not influenced by public motives (if they are let them juſtify their conduct to the public) or diſlike to the merchants, as a body, but from hatred to an individual. The ſame motive which excluded merchandiſe from an indemnification, equally with other property, influences the ſame men to exclude all merchants from public truſt. It is moſt diſhonourable in a ſenator, or delegate, to oppoſe public meaſures from any diſlike, or hatred to the perſon who propoſes them; and it is infamous to attempt to injure his reputation, by expreſsly charging, or indirectly inſinuating, that he is influenced by intereſted and unworthy motives. The intention is to create a ſuſpicion of the perſon, and by raiſing prejudices, and inflaming the paſſions, to prevent an attention to the reaſons offered in ſupport of the meaſure propoſed. I could adduce many inſtances of this ungenerous and baſe conduct, to a member of the houſe of delegates, on all the great political queſtions agitated in our conventions and aſſemblies. The member alluded to warmly contended for the confiſcation of Britiſh property. To induce the unwary and unthinking part of the people to reject the propoſal, it was aſſiduouſly circulated, that it was a deep ſcheme of his to realiſe large ſums of continental money. This aſſertion was falſe and ridiculous, and though it conveyed deſign and cunning in the author, it implied a want of ſenſe in the legiſlature to prevent it. The confiſcation has taken place upon the very principles contended for its juſtification. The ſame member oppoſed the repeal of the tender law, becauſe he had *benefited* himſelf, by paying his debts in a depreciated paper. This allegation is without any foundation; he would not conſent to a repeal without providing for particular caſes, and ſome of the moſt material have been provided for in the late law on the ſubject. The repeal alone could not affect any payment under the law. The ſame member oppoſed the calling in the convention money, by giving one new *paper* dollar for forty of that emiſſion, becauſe he had, in perſon, or by emiſſaries, bought up large ſums of convention money. This report is alſo falſe and groundleſs. The member oppoſed the ſcheme, becauſe it was a wanton and unneceſſary breach of public faith, and the fatal conſequences predicted, and which have flowed from the meaſure, confirm his opinion, though the authors have not ſenſe to diſcover, or candour to acknowledge their error. All the above reports are infamous ſlanders, and the authors and propagators of them are calumniators and villains, and dare not attempt to ſupport them. The facts charged from their nature are capable of proof, but baſe ſubterfuge the delegate is too cunning to be detected!

It is high time my countrymen ſhould examine into the ſtate of their public affairs, and the characters and conduct of their truſtees. The councils of a few very ignorant, raſh, and violent men (the political principles of ſome of whom may be juſtly queſtioned) have reduced this republic to a ſtate of bankruptcy; they have violated the public faith, and ſacrificed it to their paſſions and factions; and have brought the ſtate to the very brink of ruin. If they are ſuffered to remain in power, and can influence public meaſures, the preſent government will be unable to protect the people, and a new one will be erected, or we muſt baſely crouch to the yoke of Great-Britain.

C E N S O R.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THERE has been no æra of the war more critical and intereſting than the preſent; no time, when wiſdom, and integrity in our councils, were more eſſential for the ſecurity of our freedom and independence. Baffled in their attempts to ſubdue us by force, worn out by frequent defeats, and experiencing the futility of partial victories, Britain will probably call in a new auxiliary and reſt her laſt hopes on the ſubtilties of negociation. Awaked from her dreams of reducing us to unconditional ſubmiſſion and wreathing with the pangs of diſappointed ambition, ſhe will exert all her ingenuity to ſave her pride from a total wreck. Should the neutrality interpoſe as mediators between the belligerent powers, ſhe will probably ſet up a claim to thoſe parts of the United States, in the occupation of her armies at the time of the treaty. She will plead the right of conqueſt, and all the cunning and ſophiſtry of her ſtateſmen will aid the plea; if we may form an opinion from paſt conduct, it is more than reaſonable to expect, that ſhe will find men in our councils who will chearfully acquieſce to her claim, for ſurely thoſe who have declared publicly, that they oppoſed the confiſcation [illegible]

[illegible]

ſhould we fail in [illegible] fading laurels ſhall [illegible] the brave and [illegible] will ſympathiſe with our [illegible] even the moſt hardened of [illegible] will bluſh over their tomb [illegible]

[illegible] W [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 17th day of May, 1781, [illegible] lowing plan was ſubmitted to the [illegible] ſideration of the United States, [illegible] greſs aſſembled.

PLAN for eſtabliſhing a NATIONAL BANK, for the United States of North America.

I. THAT a ſubſcription be [illegible] for four hundred thouſ[and dol]lars, in ſhares of four hundred [dollars] each, to be paid in gold or ſilver.

II. That the ſubſcription be [illegible] the hands of George Clymer, a[nd] [illegible] Nixon, Eſquires, or their agents.

III. That every ſubſcriber of le[ſs than] five ſhares, pay the whole ſum on the [day] of his ſubſcription.

IV. That every ſubſcriber of five [ſhares] or upwards, pay one half the ſum, [illegible] day of his ſubſcription, and the [other] half within three months of that d[ay].

V. That every holder of a ſha[re] [illegible] be entitled to vote by himſelf, his [illegible] or proxy properly appointed, [illegible] tions of directors, and that he [illegible] many votes as he holds ſhares, [illegible] every ſubſcriber may ſell or tra[nſfer his] ſhare or ſhares, at his pleaſure, the [tranſ]fer being made in the bank books, [illegible] ſence and with the approbation [of the] proprietor, or his lawful attor[ney], [the] purchaſer then to become entitled [to the] right of voting, &c.

VI. That there be twelve d[irectors] choſen from among thoſe entitled [to vote], who at their firſt meeting ſhall cho[oſe one] as preſident.

VII. That there be a meeting [of the] directors quarterly, for the purpo[ſe of re]gulating the affairs of the bank, [illegible] ven of the directors to make a bo[ard, and] that the board have power to [illegible] from time to time.

VIII. That the board of dire[ctors] termine the manner of doing [buſineſs] and the rules and forms to be [illegible] appoint the various officers wh[ich they] may find neceſſary, and diſpo[ſe of the] money and credit of the bank, [for the in]tereſt and benefit of the propri[etors, and] make from time to time ſuch di[vidends] out of the profits, as they ma[y think] proper.

IX. That the board be [illegible] from time to time, to open any [illegible]

[illegible] the purpoſe of ſecuring the [illegible] bank, or ſuch other [illegible] to any [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] directors, to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] three months.

[illegible] That the [illegible] ſhall [illegible] evening of every day, Sundays ex[illegible] deliver to the ſuperintendant of [illegible] finances of America, a ſtate of the [illegible] and of the notes [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] That the bank notes, payable on [illegible] ſhall by law be made receivable [illegible] duties and taxes of every ſtate in [illegible] and from the reſpective ſtates, [illegible] treaſury of the United ſtates, as [illegible].

[illegible] That the ſuperintendant of the [illegible] of America ſhall have a right, at [illegible] to examine into the affairs of [illegible] and for that purpoſe ſhall have [illegible] to all the books and papers.

[illegible] That any director or officer of [illegible] bank, who ſhall convert any of the [illegible] monies or credit thereof to his [illegible] or ſhall any other way be guilty [illegible] or embezzlement, ſhall forfeit all [illegible] or ſtock to the company.

[illegible] That laws ſhall be paſſed making [illegible] without benefit of clergy, to [illegible] ſuch fraud or embezzlement.

[illegible] That the ſubſcribers ſhall be in[illegible] under the name of the preſi[illegible] directors and company of the bank [illegible] North America.

[illegible] That none of the directors ſhall [illegible] entitled to any pecuniary advantage [illegible] attendance on the duties of his [illegible] as director, or preſident, or in[illegible] unleſs an alteration, in this re[illegible] ſhall hereafter be made, by the [illegible] of a majority of the ſtock holders, [illegible] general election.

[illegible] That as ſoon as the ſubſcrip[illegible] ſhall be filled, George Clymer and [illegible] Nixon, Eſquires, ſhall publiſh a liſt [illegible] names and ſums reſpectively ſub[illegible] with the place of abode of the [illegible] ſcribers, and appoint a day for the [illegible] of directors, to whom, when [illegible] they ſhall deliver over the money [illegible] received.

[illegible] the 26th of May, 1781, after ma[illegible] conſidering the above plan, con[illegible] came to the following reſolutions on [illegible] ſubject.

[illegible] UNITED STATES in con[illegible] greſs aſſembled, May 26, 1781.

[illegible], That congreſs do approve of [illegible] plan for eſtabliſhing a national bank [illegible] United States, ſubmitted to their [illegible] deration by Mr. Robert Morris, the [illegible] May, 1781, and that they will pro[illegible] and ſupport the ſame, by ſuch ways [illegible] means, from time to time, as may [illegible] neceſſary for the inſtitution, and [illegible] ſiſtent with the public good.

[illegible], That the ſubſcribers to the [illegible] bank ſhall be incorporated, agreeable [illegible] principles and terms of the plan, [illegible] the name of the preſident, directors [illegible] company of the bank of North Ame[illegible] ſo ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall be [illegible] the directors and preſident choſen, [illegible] application for the purpoſe be made [illegible] congreſs, by the preſident and directors [illegible].

[illegible], That it be recommended to [illegible] ſeveral ſtates, by proper laws for that [illegible] to provide, that no other bank [illegible] bankers ſhall be eſtabliſhed or permit[illegible] within the ſaid ſtates, reſpectively, [illegible] the war.

[illegible], That the notes hereafter to [illegible] iſſued by the ſaid bank, payable on [illegible] ſhall be receivable in payments of [illegible] taxes, duties and debts due, or that [illegible] become due or payable to the United [illegible].

[illegible], That congreſs will recom[illegible] to the ſeveral legiſlatures to paſs [illegible] making it felony, without benefit [illegible] for any perſon to counterfeit [illegible] notes, or to paſs ſuch notes, know[illegible] to be counterfeit [illegible] [illegible] without benefit of clergy, for [illegible] ſervant of the bank to convert any of the property, money, or credit of the ſaid bank, to his own uſe, or in any other way to be guilty of fraud or embezzlement, as an officer or ſervant of the ſaid bank.

[illegible]

This ſhall accompany [illegible] [illegible] to the reaſoning [illegible] [illegible] the plan [illegible].

It is not therefore to enforce but to explain the plan, that I have taken the liberty to ſubmit the following obſervations.

The four firſt articles relate to the ſtock and the means of obtaining it. Four hundred thouſand dollars are named, becauſe it is conceived that ſuch ſum will be ſpeedily and readily ſubſcribed. How far it may be adequate to the purpoſes in view, or how much greater ſum might have been ſubſcribed, are unneceſſary queſtions. Let us at preſent make uſe of the reſources clearly in our power, and if (as is moſt probable) thoſe reſources ſhall on experiment appear greater than at preſent, then, according to the ninth article, the operation may be further extended, ſo as fully to anſwer the end propoſed.

The gentlemen named to receive the ſubſcriptions are the preſent directors of the Pennſylvania bank. As this buſineſs muſt of neceſſity be, in the preſent inſtance, tranſacted by private perſons, and as they are generally known in that line, they naturally preſent themſelves to our conſideration; their private characters will give additional weight to all their exertions.

The eighteenth article points out the mode of delivering the buſineſs over out of their hands into thoſe of the proper officers.

The ſixteenth article, which provides for the incorporation, is of ſuch apparent propriety that nothing need be ſaid upon that ſubject. And the fifth article, deſignating the rights of the ſtock-holders, is founded on principles ſo well known, underſtood and felt throughout America, that [illegible] or arguments would be ſuperfluous.

The ſixth, ſeventh, eighth and tenth articles contain the outlines of the civil government of the corporation after it ſhall have been formed; as the holders will not only be numerous, but be ſcattered through this country, and perhaps ſome of them reſide in Europe, it will be impoſſible [illegible] to manage, in perſon, their own intereſts, the common doctrine of repreſentation, therefore, becomes neceſſary; how properly that doctrine is applied, is ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe who may chooſe to become concerned. In confidence, however, that they will be convinced, proper care is taken of individual intereſt as well as of the general concern.

The ſeventeenth articles is framed according to our preſent ſituation, and what is conceived to be the diſpoſition of mens minds to purſue the public intereſt. If time and circumſtances ſhall, by rendering the duties more laborious, or from any other cauſe require an alteration, the means of making it are provided for.

The twelfth article is intended to give, on the part of government, that credit to bank notes, which the intereſt and convenience of individuals will naturally lead them to give in their turn. It is intended that the government ſhall derive advantages from this inſtitution; government therefore ſhould ſupport it; not indeed by [illegible] to compel the acceptance of bank notes, [illegible] would be equally unneceſſary and [illegible] but merely by receiving a medium, the value of which is unqueſtionable.

The fourteenth article contains that common proviſion againſt counterfeits, which the villainy of a part of mankind has moſt unhappily compelled all governments to make in the like caſes.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſubject, it is unneceſſary to obſerve, that when the credit of a bank is fully eſtabliſhed, and it is known to poſſeſs conſiderable funds, the notes will not only have an equal currency with gold and ſilver, but even be preferred to thoſe precious metals. Theſe notes are more portable, [illegible] than the [illegible] [illegible] leſs liable to [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] fraudulently reduced; the care taken by bankers, for their own ſafety, and the private checks they uſe and continually vary, provide much more effectually againſt counterfeits, than can be done by any kind of coinage, and the certainty of receiving gold and ſilver on demand, takes away the poſſibility of depreciation.

The credit of bank paper from theſe circumſtances, has always been very great in every country where banks have been eſtabliſhed. It is therefore almoſt reduced to a certainty, that it will be ſo in America; for in all reaſoning on this ſubject, our ſureſt guide is experience.

To prevent the bank from abuſing public confidence, the eleventh and thirteenth articles are provided, by which the ſuperintendant of the finances of the United States is enabled to ſee all their operations; of courſe, from the deep intereſt which government muſt have in the integrity of their conduct, he will take care that they do not ſwell their paper circulation beyond the reaſonable bounds, which their capital will juſtify.

The congreſs have entered ſo fully into the force of this reaſoning, as wiſely to provide by the third reſolution againſt attempts, which private perſons might make of a ſimilar nature, and with equal propriety have extended the reſtriction only during the continuance of the war, leaving to a future period the proviſions which may then become neceſſary.

The fourteenth and fifteenth articles contain cautionary proviſions, equally beneficial to the corporation and to the public at large. Proviſions, which are certainly founded in the moſt evident juſtice. For, however proper it may be to mingle all poſſible mildneſs in the criminal law of a country, it cannot admit of a doubt, that the flagrant breach of the greateſt public truſts ought to receive the extremeſt puniſhments which can be inflicted by human laws.

To aſk the end which it is propoſed to anſwer by this inſtitution of a bank, is merely to call the public attention to the ſituation of our affairs. A depreciating paper currency has unhappily been the ſource of infinite private miſchiefs, numberleſs frauds, and the greateſt diſtreſs; the national calamities have moved with an equal pace, and the public credit has received the deepeſt injury. This is a circumſtance ſo unuſual in republican governments, that we may boldly affirm, it cannot continue one moment after the ſeveral legiſlatures ſhall have determined to take thoſe vigorous and effectual meaſures, to which the public voice now loudly commands their attention. In the mean time, the exigencies of the United States require an anticipation of our revenues, while at the ſame time, there is not ſuch confidence eſtabliſhed as will call out for that purpoſe the funds of individual citizens. The uſe, then, of a bank is, to aid the government by their monies and credit, for which they will have every proper reward and ſecurity. To gain from individuals that credit, which property, abilities and integrity never fail to command.

To ſupply the loſs of that paper money which, becoming more and more uſeleſs, calls every day more loudly for its final redemption, and to give a new ſpring to commerce, in the moment, when, by the removal of all reſtrictions, the citizens of America ſhall enjoy and poſſeſs that freedom for which they contend.

In return for theſe benefits the ſubſcribers, as they will be entitled to, ſo they will receive that advantage from this inveſtment of their capital, which has invariably attended the buſineſs of banking in every free commercial country.

It might be expected that ſome addreſs ſhould be made to the patriotiſm of the public on this occaſion; but this is needleſs; let the meaſure be examined, and let it be ſupported [illegible] ſo far as it is reaſonable, uſeful and juſt.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

[illegible] ſtill ſubſiſting [illegible] [illegible] ſtate of [illegible] [illegible] from our court to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the ſame manner [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] high mightineſſes,

The [illegible] was no ſooner [illegible] of the ſudden departure of his Britannic majeſty's ambaſſador from your [illegible], her imperial majeſty, influenced by the moſt diſintereſted motives of friendſhip and good will towards both powers, not knowing the ultimate determination that could have occaſioned a ſtep equally alarming to their tranquillity and reciprocal happineſs, but immediately made the moſt preſſing repreſentations to the court of London, through her miniſter, for his continuance there, if poſſible, ſo that ſome plan might be offered to bring about a reconciliation, in which her imperial majeſty promiſed her mediation in the fulleſt extent. Notwithſtanding her majeſty has not had time to receive an anſwer from the court of London, ſhe has no doubt of her overtures being received there with pleaſure. In this perſuaſion her imperial majeſty heſitates not to give a freſh proof of her good will towards the re-union of two powers equally dear to her, and whom ſhe has ſo long beheld in the moſt perfect amity together, ſo neceſſary to both their intereſts, by formally offering her good offices and mediation to prevent the horrors of war now impending, which ſhe has not the leaſt doubt of accompliſhing, while M. de Simolin, her imperial majeſty's ambaſſador, at the court of London, follows thoſe inſtructions, tranſmitted to him, to obtain that object.

The ſubſcriber deſires to fulfil, on his part, the ſame taſk towards your high mightineſſes, and to aſſure you of his zeal with which he is impreſſed, and the great deſire he has to bring about the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranquillity of the ſtates. The diſintereſtedneſs, impartiality, and benevolent views, which have ever marked the actions of her imperial majeſty, are equally evident on this occaſion.

The wiſdom and prudence of Y. H. D. will be acknowledged by thoſe auguſt characters, and will dictate the anſwer the ſubſcriber will have to return him on the execution of his orders.

(Signed) PRINCE GALITZIN.

Hague, March 9, 1782.

The ſame meſſenger that brought prince Galitzin the neceſſary inſtructions, offering the mediation of his ſovereign, between the republic and Great-Britain, continued his route for London, with orders for M. de Simolin, relative to the above object.

Annapolis, June 18, 1782.

THE office in this city for taking ſubſcriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

THOMAS HARWOOD,
CHARLES WALLACE.

June 14, 1782.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol of the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of May, a negro man named JACOB, the property of col. James Johnſon, of Frederick county, he is a luſty black fellow, with a ſmall white ſpeck in one of his eyes, he formerly belonged to Dr. John H. Smith, of Calvert county, his cloathing cannot be deſcribed as he was naked when he broke gaol, but there is reaſon to believe he has ſince broke open the houſe of Joſiah Hoſkinſon and ſtole ſeveral articles of cloathing not known to the ſubſcriber. Twenty ſtate dollars will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him at my gaol, or ten dollars to ſecure him in any gaol of this ſtate, ſo that I get him again, paid by

SIMON NICHOLLS, ſheriff
of [illegible] county.

THE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] equipped, to join the army; and the non-commiſſioned officers and privates on furlough, or otherwiſe abſent, are required to join the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] without delay.

W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

George-town on Patowmack, June [illegible]

DESERTED from George-town the 5th inſtant, a man who calls himſelf PATRICK M'FATHOM, and was here enliſted for one of the claſſes of this county, as a ſubſtitute for three years, and received part of his bounty in ſpecie; he made his eſcape before he was paſſed by the county lieutenant. He is a middle ſized well looking Iriſhman, about 25 years of age, red complexion, dark, curled, and ſhort hair; had on when he went away a full ſuit of nankeen, white ſhirt, black ſilk handkerchief, ſtrong ſhoes, with large ſquare carved ſilver buckles in them; he ſays that he ſerved his time with Mr. Thomas Howard on Elk-Ridge, and afterwards uſed to futtle at and about the fort below Baltimore; it is probable that he may procure a falſe paſs, as he had ſuch an one with him, when he firſt came here, ſigned [illegible] Wetherington, and dated Elk Ridge, March 3d, which occaſioned him to be detained here. He ſhews a certificate from the regiſter of ſome pariſh in Baltimore, notifying that a perſon named Patrick M'Fathom was married by the rev. Mr. Weſt; the woman that paſſes for his wife is with him, and appears to be pregnant; they have alſo with them a ſorrel horſe, a woman's ſaddle, and a bag with cloaths and other articles. Whoever ſecures the above deſerter in one of the gaols of the weſtern ſhore of this ſtate, ſhall receive a reward of ten ſtate dollars, and if delivered to the ſubſcriber twenty dollars of like money.

THOMAS BRANAN.

CAME to the plantation of Mary Norris, in the ſwamp, Weſt-river, a brindled cow, with a white belly and flanks, has no marks on her ears. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, April 9, 1782.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

THE two manors of Beaver-dam and Chaptico, lying in St. Mary's county, in parcels as tenanted to the preſent poſſeſſors, or otherwiſe, as may be moſt conducive to the purpoſe intended. Many of the leaſes are expired, ſeveral for the lives of perſons yet in being, and others for terms of years yet unexpired. The ſale of Beaver-dam will begin at Leonard town on Tueſday the 29th of May next, and of Chaptico on the Monday following. One fifth of the ſum bid to be paid in ſpecie, within three weeks from the day of ſale, the remainder in bills of credit of the new emiſſion, one half in two months, and the other half in four months from the day of ſale.

By order, G. DUVALL, cl.

N. B. The ſale of Beaver-dam manor above mentioned is poſtponed until Tueſday the 26th of June, and of Chaptico until the Monday following. G. D.

May 22, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for a power to ſell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late huſband Joſeph Selby, and by him deviſed to her during life, and after her deceaſe, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

ANNE SELBY, executrix of
Joſeph Selby, deceaſed.

[illegible] [illegible] annual clear of collection [illegible] from a ſubſcription [illegible] habitants of ſaid pariſh for [illegible] the time of the ſubſcription [illegible] on the 1ſt day of Auguſt [illegible]

Signed per order,
JAMES [illegible]

LANDS FOR SA[LE].

STRING ENLARGED, [illegible] ſurveyed in January 1770 [illegible] ſtate returned for [illegible] acres [illegible] and paſſed, by the name of [illegible] but not patented, becauſe of the [illegible] part of *Manſell's United Friendſhip*, [illegible] acres; part of *Manſell's* [illegible] acres; *The Scheme*, 74 acres. [illegible] tracts lie adjoining each other. [illegible] *Windſor-Foreſt*, 1126 acres, [illegible] about 4 miles from the above [illegible] the tracts are called *Forreſt*-land [illegible] derable part of them is very good [illegible] each tract is very well watered, and [illegible] are on the whole about 100 acres of [illegible] meadow ground. There is little [illegible] on the above tracts, except on the [illegible] weſtern fork of the weſtern, or [illegible] falls of Patapſco river, where [illegible] be procured to build tobacco [illegible] theſe lands lie near the great [illegible] from Frederick-town to Baltimore [illegible] between 25 and 30 miles from the [illegible] and in the neighbourhood of the late [illegible] Samuel Manſell. *Reſolution*, [illegible] 667 acres, of which about one half [illegible] of elder tracts; this land lies below [illegible] *creek*, about 8 miles from Frederick-[town] near one Solomon Turner's. In [all a]bout 4,347 acres. A reaſonable [price] will be taken for the whole; if the [lands] are ſold *ſeparately*, the price will be [more] or leſs, according to the quality and [ſitu]ation. The title to all the tracts is [indiſ]putable. New ſtate money, or bond [with] ſecurity, for tobacco or ſpecie, with [in]tereſt, will be taken in payment, and [the] lands immediately conveyed. Enquire [of] the printers.

Annapolis, June [illegible]

THIS is to give public notice [that] the ſubſcriber intends to [petition] the general aſſembly of Maryland at [their] next ſitting, to enable him by law to [re]cord a deed for fourteen hundred [acres] of land in Waſhington county, and [a] houſe and five lots in Elizabeth-town [in] ſaid county, being part of the [eſtate of] Jonathan Hagar, late of the county a[fore]ſaid.

DANIEL HEISTER, jun.

Annapolis, June [illegible]

ALL perſons indebted to the [eſtate] of Joſeph Selby, late of this [city] deceaſed, for dealings with him ſince [the] partnerſhip between him and Mr. [illegible] Howard was diſſolved, which was in [the] beginning of the year 1779, are requeſt[ed] to make immediate payment to [the] ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have cl[aims] againſt his eſtate, are deſired to [make] them known legally authenticated to

ANNE SELBY, executrix.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES [and] COURTS of JUSTICE, May 30, 178[2].

NOTICE is hereby given, that [the] committee will ſit at the ſame [place] from 3 o'clock in the afternoon [illegible] on each day during the preſent ſeſſion [of] aſſembly.

By order,
W. H. M'PHERSON, cl.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE